

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1857.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John W. Baughman as appraiser general of merchandise, Baltimore, Maryland, vice William P. Ponder, removed.

David C. Springer as appraiser of merchandise, Baltimore, Maryland, vice Lemuel W. Gosnell, removed.

Beale H. Richardson as appraiser of merchandise, Baltimore, Maryland, vice Philip Poutney, removed.

RUMORED FLIGHT.

Letters have been received in this city from sources entitled to credit stating that Gov. Brigham Young, of Utah Territory, had at the last accounts left Salt Lake City, with a chosen body of two hundred men, for Washington or Oregon. Some of the writers express the belief that Young would endeavor to make his way to the British possessions on the Pacific.

THE DIVISION OF CHURCHES AND DESTRUCTION OF THEIR USEFULNESS.

Churches, properly organized and managed, contribute largely to the welfare and happiness of its members, and to the peace and honor of the community wherein they are located. In our loved America every denomination of Christians enjoys equal privileges and protection, except in a few localities, where a bigoted faction has exercised uncharitableness, oppression, and tyranny. In such places the true principles of religion and the precepts of liberty and free government are trodden under foot. Oft have we noticed with regret many instances in which our religious institutions have been perverted from their appropriate objects, and made to minister to the necessities of politicians. Know-nothingism commenced its career by diverting many Christians from the worship of God to the work of proscription and punishment, by all the means within its power, of all those who respect and confide in the masses of Europe, in the faith and rites of the Catholic Church. The persecutions growing out of this political combination have their precedents in the darkest ages of Christianity, and in the manifestations of the worst passions of man. Fortunately for the honor of our country, the errors of this political sect are being abandoned, and more liberal and Christian principles now begin to prevail. More recently, another element, not less fatal to the extension and usefulness of Christianity, has manifested itself. A band of political fanatics and agitators, whose moral and Christian manifestations have failed to secure to them the character and position which they most ardently covet, have, to the extent of their ability, converted churches into political arenas, where partisan gladiators could exert their faculties in resisting and overpowering the wise and benevolent principles of our democratic institutions. Unexceptionable conduct, and strict adherence to the rituals and faith of a church, could not shield a member from the exactions of a blind and unscrupulous fanaticism. He must ignore the principles of the constitution, trample upon the rights and equality of the States, and engage in a political crusade against the institutions of nearly one half of them, or be proscribed in every possible way. He must join in an unconstitutional movement to control the people in other States and Territories in establishing and managing their internal institutions according to their own sense of justice and the calls of interest, or be denounced as unworthy the name of Christian or freeman, and be heaped with the grossest obloquy. This subject alone has divided several church judicatories. Many churches, impelled by motives having no relation or connexion with the moral or Christian department of its members or their faith, have been rent asunder by this political topic. This anti-religious element has entered national religious assemblies and associations, and rent them in twain, one portion receiving the appellation of "North" and the other "South," and often arraying these divisions in sharp and discreditable contests with each other, impairing the usefulness of both. Ministers of the Gospel seem to forget the lessons of experience, which prove that whenever they engage in the service of politicians, and pray or preach politics, they are soon sacrificed by those who seduce them from the path of Christian duty. The political contrivances and necessities of the "republicans" in 1856 have ruined the bright prospects of many a most worthy man, who they induced to preach, not Christ and Him crucified, but the "pathfinder," and his magnified exploits and imaginary qualifications for the presidency, and the falsely-imputed enormities and blighting evils that the success of the democracy would bring and entail upon our country. It is gratifying, however, to know that the sober second thought of many of the clergy as well as their flocks has led them to repent their errors and to abandon the cause of these political empirics, which has been so fruitful of mischief. The wise and discreet are fast returning to the path of duty, and intend to restore their churches to their former position of dignity and usefulness. If they do not falter in the performance of this duty, they will soon repair the wrong and injury heretofore committed, and make churches, as their founder intended them, institutions for instructing mankind in their religious duties and guides to Heaven.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF SENATOR BUTLER.

The painful report which reached this city by telegraph on Saturday last in relation to the alarming illness of the venerable Judge Butler is confirmed, we regret to state, by the following, which appears in the South Carolina of Friday last:

"By a private letter from Edgefield, we learn with the deepest regret the serious illness of our highly respected and esteemed senator, Judge Butler. Since his return from Washington he has been an invalid, exhausted, constantly sick, and daily growing weaker, and from our accounts we much fear that his useful life is drawing to a close. As he is one of our most cherished public men, his sickness must be regarded as a public calamity, and as such may be allowed the privilege of extending our sympathy to him and his family in their severe affliction."

"The excessive duties of the past session, which he felt most oppressively, induced him to ask relief from those of chairman of the Judiciary Committee; but his request was not acceded to, in view of the great value of his personal services. Since the death of the gallant Brooks our friend the Judge has never rallied, and the shaft which laid low that noble spirit has, no doubt, grievously wounded—we fear fatally—our valued senator. While we hope that he may yet be spared to continue his usefulness to South Carolina, the South and the Union, we have the most painful apprehensions in relation to him."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. McComas, of Virginia, partook of a complimentary supper given him by the democracy of Cabell county, on the 22d ult., prior to his departure for the West.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.

We published on Friday last an argumentative and ably-written article from the New York Herald in relation to the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty by the British government. We now publish another in connexion with the same subject from the same paper, and commend it to the attention of our readers. The Herald takes high American ground in this article. It takes strong ground and uses plain language, but neither the position nor the language is stronger than the facts of the case justify.

The evidence is now reaching us every day that such is the sentiment of the country—the sentiment of the intelligent, patriotic people everywhere—in regard to this very important question. And it happens that the politicians and the people are in perfect accord. They believe that we are most fortunately rid—or soon will be—of all treaty stipulations with Great Britain in regard to Central America. We shall now be left free to pursue our own American policy—a policy regulated by the highest principles of honor and justice, and seeking only to advance our national interests and influence by all fair and proper means. The prophetic wisdom of the warning of the Father of his Country has had a most portentous illustration in the misunderstandings and diplomatic difficulties growing out of these treaties with Great Britain touching Central American affairs. It was, indeed, an "entangling alliance" from the very beginning. We are happily rid of it, or can be at our own option; and let us henceforth remain free to shape our own policy, and to regulate our own action according to the dictates of a wise forecast, and the exigencies in the chapter of coming events.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD. CENTRAL AMERICA—LORD PALMERSTON'S MEN-ACING POLICY—TROUBLE BREWING.

The rejection by Lord Palmerston of the amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty is an affair of the highest significance touching the whole scheme of our international relations with England. With every additional scrap of information defining the reasons of the British cabinet for refusing their assent to the fair and consistent overtures of our government in reference to Honduras and the Bay Islands, the more are we convinced that this tropical imbroglio has thus assumed a more menacing shape than in any of the many ugly phases through which it has passed from the beginning.

We have no doubt of the honesty and good faith of Lord Palmerston in these cheering relations of brotherly love and commercial co-operation which he anticipated would henceforth mark the diplomacy between England and this great republic. We feel satisfied, too, that the broad and liberal commercial views of such British statesmen as Clarendon, Disraeli, Cobden, and others, comprehend the policy of a cordial peace with the United States, even to the extent of an absolute abandonment of all British pretensions, claims, and usurpations of every sort throughout the Central American States. But this is not the policy of Lord Palmerston. He looks upon this country not as a commercial ally, but as a powerful commercial rival, aspirant to the command, and naval domination of the seas, which flank the American isthmus, and also to the absorption or control of all the isthmus transit passages from Mexico to New Granada. His policy is, therefore, to secure a naval and commercial foothold at every available point along the Central American coast, not only for the purpose of checkmating the designs of England, but for the purpose of the positive object of securing to England the possession or control of the American isthmus communications between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In this Central American policy the Palmerston ministry have only been following the long-established system of England's encroachments, aggressions, and annexations in every other part of the world. From her first lodgment in the bays and coasts of Honduras, in search of logwood and mahogany, down to this day, the ultimate object of possession has governed all her movements. In the curious and amusing adventures of Chetfield in the seizure and abandonment of Tigre island, in the Mosquito Indian protectorate, in the intervention of Greytown, in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the war of Costa Rica against Walker, and in this Dallas-Clarendon treaty, this ultimate object of occupation and control, commercial and military, of this or that commanding point, has never for a moment been lost sight of by the statesmen, diplomats, and diplomats of England. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was but a stratagem to gain time, the neutrality of England, as between Walker and Costa Rica, has been but a mockery; for England, under the rose, has armed, sustained, and directed this native coalition against our filibusters from the outset. Her liberal charity to Walker's deserters and disbanded troops, in shipping them off to Panama and New Orleans, was nothing more than a magnificent military stratagem for the extinguishment of "Yankee influence" and colonization along the Nicaragua transit route. If the truth were known, we should probably discover, also, that English machinations underlie our existing disagreements with New Granada concerning the Panama transit.

At even we have seen enough and suffered enough from English diplomacy and duplicity in Central America to satisfy us that with Palmerston this Dallas-Clarendon treaty is intended only to be used as a cunning device to lull us to sleep; that his rejection of the treaty as amended at Washington is but a trick to gain time, so as to secure here and there a more permanent footing for ulterior operations. The sharply-defined issue of the prohibition of African slavery in Honduras and the Bay Islands, upon which Lord Palmerston has thrown this treaty back into the face of Mr. Buchanan, is the issue beyond all others for an indefinite period of diplomatic juggling and abolition agitation. In raising such an issue in such a place, we detect in the policy of the honest advocate of a "happy accord" between his government and our own, but the invidious enemy of our commercial expansion and our internal peace.

We are not surprised, in this connexion, at the deep disappointment of the Palmerston cabinet with the refusal of our government to join the league of England and France for the reduction of China. In standing aloof, however, we may do better than by dancing to the English pipe. The Chinese government is favorably inclined to our people. In our trade with the Chinese we have paid for our teas in specie or in desirable goods, while the purchases of English merchants have been met by supplies of the Chinese and Indian articles of commerce to the extent, we are told, of twenty-five millions of dollars per annum. Let France and England prosecute their war, and let us maintain the position of an independent neutrality; and, before the struggle is a year old, our people may, perchance, find it their true policy to give a helping hand to the Chinese in the supply of steam vessels and all the latest inventions and machinery of the two of our isthmus passages. We have thus nothing to gain by a resumption of negotiations. England will take care that she is not negotiated out of Central America, but that we shall be cheated and deceived in any further bargains of that description.

What, then, is the true policy of our government? Simply the policy of a total abrogation of all our joint-claim Central American diplomacy with England, and the repeal of our neutrality laws. Thus, between England and American filibustering in Central America, we shall be left perfectly free to pursue in every case that course best adapted to promote our commercial interests and to extend our naval defenses, and to the special end of defeating the antagonistic policy and ambitious and grasping designs of England. Such, too, we have every reason to believe, is the policy which has been virtually resolved upon by the cabinet at Washington. We dare say that there will be no further negotiations with England upon Central American affairs, and that the treaty of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that, then, instead of the reconsideration of the treaty of Dallas and Clarendon, we may anticipate the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty and all its appendages.

A KEY TO THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN POLICY.

That part of the public who are not admitted into the secret councils of the black-republican party—and, of course, among those thus not admitted we must include a large body of themselves—must have been greatly struck and greatly puzzled at the strange course which their followers in Kansas are now pursuing, doubtless under the orders of those chiefs (Seward, Weed, Greeley, & Co.) who direct them from a distance, and to whom Kansas is nothing more than the political chess-board upon which they are playing for the next presidency.

That course, we need hardly say, is to induce the whole body of their fellow-fanatics in Kansas to stay away from the polls at the impending election there of delegates to a territorial convention that shall prepare, for the State that is to be, a constitution. By thus staying away from the polls, they are, of course, as they know, to fling the entire election of delegates into the hands of their opponents, the pro-slavery men, whom they aver to be largely in the minority.

This strange proceeding they attempt to justify on several grounds. They allege:

1st. "That the law for holding this election was enacted by what they call the *bogus* legislature."

Why *bogus*? "Because," say they, "it was a one-sided legislature." Then, their Topeka convention was *bogus*; for that was still more one-sided.

2d. "That an unfair election was intended to be brought about."

But do they expect to make that election fair by staying away from it?

3d. "That it is a point of honor with them not to take part in a convention called together by a *bogus* legislature."

Truly, a nice sense of honor! What? Stay away from the polls, and let a *bogus* convention be elected, out of a sense of honor? Honor consists in doing one's duty; dishonor, only in deserting it. Always to go to the polls is the good citizen's solemn duty; it can be only a bad one's to stay away.

4th. "That it was intended not to let free-State men vote."

If that is a wrong, to give in to it is a curious way of redressing it. But if it be a crime in Atchison and Strengfellow, why not when Weed and Greeley order them not to vote?

Now, these—all the black republican reasons for not voting—are plainly so bad that they could only suffice for blockheads; and since we are far from viewing our friends aforesaid in any such light, we are compelled to suppose for them some more rational though unavowed reason for their conduct. What we have just recited is a series of excuses for a thing predetermined, not rational causes for determining upon it. They are such as never could have convinced any man whose mind was not already made up to the same line of conduct without them. And, indeed, the fact is, that when people have determined to do thus or thus anyhow, and reason or no reason, they are almost sure to find none but extremely poor apologies—mere pretences—for their course. In short, no man not egregiously a lack-brain ever took in an important matter an extraordinary course that was not capable of a perfectly rational explanation. That offered by the black-republican excuses above stated is no such explanation; they are, therefore, not the real grounds of their conduct. What, then, are its true motives? They are evidently such as their leaders dare not avow. Can they be laid bare? Yes, beyond a doubt—so bare that none can mistake them.

Agitation—the keeping of the public mind in a false state of excitement, instead of letting it relapse into a natural repose after the turmoil of a presidential election—is now their only hope. For agitating they have but one means, one resort—the Kansas question. If they let that question be settled, there is an end of them and of their hopes as a party; and hence, as we know, they would not let it be settled at the last Congress. It was in their power to abrogate all the acts of what they stigmatize as the *bogus* legislature, and yet they would not. They denounced them as villainous and oppressive, and yet they left them unrepelled. They raved of "bleeding Kansas"; why did they not stop the blood? It suited them better to keep it streaming. To gain their ends, they would sluice every vein in the Territory. Peace they cannot allow the country to have. No doves are they to bring olive-branches; they are vultures, that have no hope of gorging themselves if there is not to be a carnage.

Well, a settlement of the Kansas troubles before the next presidential canvass would be ruin to them; they are resolved it shall not be brought about. Secretary Stanton shall be foiled of his pacific aims; Governor Walker shall effect nothing; the very convention, that might so easily and naturally be made the means of a general reconciliation, is, at an order from the New York cabal, to be all turned to naught, even before it is elected.

Thus far we are but pointing to what people generally perceived well enough. But not so of that next purpose of these pernicious plotters, which we set out to expose. We warn the country to mark well what is really the next move of these practisers against the public peace. Nobody seems to have detected this part of their plan; yet this is evidently the very pivot of the whole agency.

Why do they forbid their followers to go into the coming convention? Because, if they do, they suppose they would be a majority; and, being so, would be compelled to enact a constitution excluding slavery from Kansas, which would make an end of all our troubles and of black republicanism. To have Kansas at once admitted as a free State is the thing of all things which least suits these artificers of mischief. On the contrary, they are bent on having her come in as a slave State; for that, and that alone, will enable them to stave off all pacification and continue to agitate the North. To accomplish this end there is only one sure means—and that is to force the convention to be a pro-slavery one, so that it shall be compelled to enact a pro-slavery constitution. In a word, they are playing for what is called, at chess, a stale-mate, where one wins the game by seeming to have lost it.

THE MAIN LINE BILL SIGNED.—We learn from Harrisburg that Gov. Pollock has signed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works, and it is now a law. The notice for the sale is to be advertised within ten days, and the sale itself will take place within forty days from this time, unless adjourned for want of a sufficient bid.

THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL HAS RAISED A FEELING OF THE DEEPEST INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE STATE. With Packer and "repeal" inscribed upon their banner, the democracy will sweep the State next October by an overwhelming majority.

HON. BURTON CRAIG.

The last Charlotte Democrat says: "The Hon. Burton Craig, at the solicitation of his numerous friends in that county, addressed the citizens of Gaston at Dallas week before last. We believe it is not his intention to address the people of the different counties in the district, unless he has opposition. If an opposing candidate should appear in the field, Mr. Craig will make a thorough canvass."

THE LATE MR. PETRIKEN.

A gentleman direct from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, informs us that a *post mortem* examination was made on Saturday last of the body of Mr. Petriken, who died, as our readers will recollect, from the effects of the malady contracted at the National Hotel in this city. Not the slightest evidence of mineral poison was detected in his stomach.

TENNESSEE.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of Perry and Decatur counties, Tennessee, held at Perryville on the 1st instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course of Hon. John V. Wright as our representative in Congress, and recommend him as our first choice for re-election to Congress at the next election.

Resolved, That we regard the election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge as President and Vice President of the United States, as a political victory in the continuance of democratic principles, and that the ability, patriotism, and wisdom of those whom he has called around him as advisers certainly give satisfaction to the North, South, East, and West.

Col. John K. Howard declines the nomination for Congress in the fifth district, in consequence of the state of his private affairs.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Canada Commercial Statistics.—A correspondent at Montreal, under date of April 25, writes as follows:

"I now enclose statistics of the trade and commerce of Canada for the year 1856, including the total amount of imports, which reach \$45,584,376—giving a duty of \$4,508,880; also, a comparative statement of the same for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, showing a gradual increase of imports from the United States, which in 1854 amounted to \$15,533,096, and in 1856 to \$22,704,508—a total amount far exceeding the imports from Great Britain during the same period. I believe, I think, it is to be attributed in a great measure to the reciprocity treaty."

General Statistics of the Trade and Commerce of Canada during the year 1856 and previous years.

Statement of imports into Canada during the year 1856, viz:

Goods paying specific duty	\$7,543,640
Goods paying 20 per cent	269,804
Goods paying 12 1/2 and 15 per cent	20,924,532
Goods paying 24 and 5 per cent	2,876,636
Free goods	11,991,764
Total	45,584,376

Comparative statement of imports, exhibiting in contrast the value of and amount of duties collected on goods entered for consumption in Canada during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, respectively:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Whence imported.			
Great Britain	\$22,962,328	\$13,208,490	\$15,212,962
North American colonies	675,112	465,594	1,052,592
West Indies	2,672	14,132	17,172
Other foreign countries	15,938,374	20,835,670	29,303,408
Total	40,592,316	35,086,160	45,584,376

Total amount of duties, 4,899,004 3/4, 3,525,780 1/2, 4,508,880

Comparative statement of exports for the same years:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Total value of exports	\$19,041,025	\$28,705,900	\$28,595,036
Total value of ships built	2,208,248	1,216,544	1,213,156
Estimated amount of exports (clear) returned at inland ports	1,769,080	2,265,012	2,238,000
Grand total of exports	23,018,354	28,186,456	32,047,092

Statement of the tonnage inward and outward, showing the amount of coasting and ferryage on Canadian inland waters, and the intercourse by inland navigation between Canada and the United States during the year 1856:

	Tons.
Total tonnage outwards	6,287,397
Total tonnage inwards	6,199,329

Total, outwards and inwards—12,486,667

The following is a subdivision of the foregoing grand total:

	Tons.
Canadian steam	6,287,397
Canadian sail	830,726
American steam	4,763,326
American sail	354,218
Total	12,486,667

Statement showing the number of vessels entered outwards for sea, their tonnage, and the countries whence they came, during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	
Country.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,537	737,768	700	412,762
British colonies	437	37,778	385	27,845
United States	15	1,401	24	3,600
Other foreign countries	29	4,908	50	7,914
Total ships & tonnage	2,018	781,755	1,219	451,241

Statement of the same inwards:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	
Country.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,061	501,488	523	279,986
British colonies	499	53,835	424	60,730
United States	132	85,401	50	7,914
Other foreign countries	207	94,928	141	59,131
Total ships & tonnage	1,899	705,642	1,138	419,533

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Imphee.—D. Jay Brown, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, has written a letter to a friend, in which the following paragraph appears:

"Mr. Wray has been here, and passed several days with me. He has applied to this office for a patent for manufacturing crystallized sugar, both from the Chinese sugar-cane and the *Imphee* plant introduced by him from South Africa. He left with me samples of crystallized sugar made by him; also a bottle of beautiful alcoholic spirits distilled directly from the juice of the cane. There is not the slightest doubt but an abundance of crystallized sugar can be manufactured by this process. o o o o Mr. Wray has been with Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, for the last few weeks, who has agreed to cultivate one hundred acres of the *Imphee*, giving Mr. Wray an interest in the manufacture of the crop. o o o o Mr. Wray has some sixteen varieties of this plant, which are evidently of the same species as the Chinese varieties."

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Resignation of an Army Officer.—The resignation of First Lieutenant Benjamin Alston, 1st dragoons, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 20, 1857.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) True Democrat of the 28th ultimo says:

"Gov. Conway left this city on last Friday evening in the stage for White river, where he took passage on a boat going directly up the Mississippi to Cairo, and thence up the Ohio, as he did not design stopping until he reached a point in Indiana where he expected to have an interview with a distinguished geologist upon the subject of the geological survey of our State."

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"Our journals dilate on the American mission—diplomatic and naval—to China. You will see that the London Morning Post, reciting the measures and motives of the cabinet at Washington, designates the policy of isolation as selfish, and an unwelcome and enlightening people. Such censure is natural in Lord Palmerston's press. But American interests and true honor will be consulted by a little *solidarity*, and as wide a contrast as possible."

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Lecompton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of May 5, writes as follows:

Judge Cato's court was opened at 9 a. m., this morning, when his honor Judge Cato delivered a clear, practical, and forcible charge, laying down the general principles of law which should govern them in their presentments, and urging upon them most strenuously to deal fairly, and to do justice in every case which might be brought to their notice.

Among other free-State worthies who favored Lecompton with their presence yesterday was "his excellency" Charles Robinson, who has advised and obtained from Acting-Governor Stanton the appointment for or against of "commissioners of deeds." This appointment is made under the so-called "bogus laws." See chap. 59, sec. 1st, page 265.

As some of our Massachusetts friends may like to employ the services of a commissioner of deeds for Kansas, duly appointed, under the provisions of the "bogus laws," we will give the name in full for the benefit of any in those parts who may be inclined to speculate in Kansas lands. It is Joseph Lyman, of Boston.

As yet another happy indication of "a good time coming," we may remark that "Squire" Wakefield, who has been deservedly distinguished in the "free-State," or to speak more properly, republican cause in Kansas, has, on his application, been admitted as an attorney-at-law to practise in the courts of Kansas Territory. This involves an oath (which we understand Judge Wakefield has duly taken) to "support the Kansas-Nebraska act." Well, it is really refreshing to hail the dawn of the era of good feeling, more particularly when the sun is rising from the East.

We copy the following from the Leavenworth Journal of the 5th instant:

The books closed.—According to the census act, passed at the last session of the legislature, the books of registry were closed throughout the different counties in the Territory on the 1st instant, and the returns have been forwarded to the acting governor of the Territory, whose duty it will be to apportion the representation for each county in the constitutional convention. Every citizen of Kansas who has resided in the Territory since the 15th day of March last had a fair opportunity to register his name as a voter at the coming election for delegates to the constitutional convention, and if any have failed to do so it has been their own fault, and not the fault of the democratic party. We have time and again brought this subject before our readers, and invited all to register their names. We desire to have them all present at the day settled fairly and squarely. Various objections, we are aware, have been raised to the bill, but these objections have been predicated on the assumed ground that the party in power are dishonest and treacherous, and that fraud must necessarily be practised at the election.

But the people are not to be thus lugged and hoodwinked. The census bill, even a large portion of the republican party in the States, is regarded as being eminently wise, equitable, liberal, and just. By its provisions were made to elicit a fair, full, and free expression of opinion from the bona fide residents of the Territory as to the character of the constitution of the future State of Kansas; and we trust that a fair opinion has been and will be offered to all so to express their opinion at the ballot-box, no one man or set of men has a right to conjecture or infer that frauds will be practised, and make this supposition or inference a ground for refusing to participate in this movement, thinking to defeat the object aimed at. We leave those who resort to lying and exaggeration for the purpose of defending their course to their conscience and their God!

LATER FROM KEY WEST.

Under date of May 10th, the Key West correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"A report has reached this city, via Cape Sable, from the headquarters of the United States troops in Florida, that the Indians, on learning that Gen. Harney had been ordered to take command elsewhere, were willing to treat with his successor, Col. Loomis, and they were making preparations to have a "big talk" at Fort Dallas, on the Miami river, where Col. Dimmick is stationed. We do not put much confidence in these rumors. It is probably a ruse of the Indians to gain time, or to effect an armistice."

A shocking affair happened at Cape Sable, on the 5th inst. Two privates of Co. 4th, 4th Artillery, were captured while sailing in the bay, and one of them named Dunn, while swimming ashore, was seized by a shark and eaten up. His companion got safely ashore.

The wreckers have been busily employed for several days past in saving property from the reef. Two vessels have been ashore, one of which will probably be a total loss. "The weather for the past fortnight has been charming. Cool, bracing sea breezes, deliciously tempered with dashes of half-seen northerners, accompanied by frequent and refreshing showers, have together formed as agreeable an atmosphere as mortals in this northern hemisphere have been allowed to inhale during the winter and spring that have passed."

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday afternoon of last week says:

"The friends of the Galveston, Houston,